

## VICTORY FOR SPRINGER.

HE DEFEATS MR. CANNON ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

Demobilism Support the Democrats in Their Struggle Against Cutting Off Disbursement of the New Code of Rules.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was approved in the House to-day by a vote of 150 to 1, the Speaker counting a quorum.

Mr. Cannon called up the proposed code of rules and offered a resolution providing that general debate shall close at 1 o'clock to-morrow and that after debate under the five-minute rule the previous question shall be considered and ordered, at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Protests were made against cutting off discussion in such short order, but without avail, and Mr. Cannon demanded the previous question. Many Representatives voted against the demand, and it was rejected by an overwhelming vote—yeas 38, nays 146.

Mr. Springer immediately claimed the floor, but Mr. Cannon declined to yield.

Mr. Cannon then called for the yeas and nays on his demand for the previous question.

A sufficient number of members failed to arrive to enforce this demand, and amid applause from the Democratic side, the Speaker announced that Mr. Cannon then yielded the floor to Mr. Springer, recognizing, as he said, that his colleague (Mr. Springer) was in charge of the resolutions. [Laughter.]

The Democratic side then voted for their victory, and Mr. Springer was greeted by many of his colleagues as being in charge of the new code.

Mr. Springer offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 150 to 1, providing that general debate shall proceed until adjournment to-morrow, after which the code shall be considered under the five-minute rule until 5 o'clock Friday, when the previous question shall be considered as ordered.

**Presidential Nominations.**

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Herman H. Natwick of Dakota, to be Register of the Land Office at Chamberlain, South Dakota.

John H. Natwick of South Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Money at Chamberlain, South Dakota.

John H. Natwick of South Dakota, to be Surgeon, to be Colonel and Surgeon.

Major Dallas Bach, surgeon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon.

Major Dallas Bach, surgeon, to be Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon.

First Lieutenant James B. Hickey, to be Major and Surgeon.

Second Lieutenant William T. Flynn, Sixth Cavalry, to be first Lieutenant.

First Lieutenant Charles G. Morton, Sixth Cavalry, to be first Lieutenant.

**FOREIGN LABOR PROBLEMS.**

Aims of the Kaiser in Proposing the Conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The North German Gazette discusses the recent report on the labor question addressed by the Emperor to Prince Bismarck.

The Gazette says that the reason for the Emperor's confining the initial inquiries to France, England, Belgium and Switzerland is to be found in the close resemblance existing between the labor conditions of these countries and that in Germany as exemplified by the recent troubles in the coal districts.

The Emperor, the Gazette continues, is interested in the economic and social conditions of workmen in other countries, including Italy, Denmark and Sweden.

Switzerland has instructed her representatives to invite other governments to participate in the approaching labor conference at Bern.

This shows that the Kaiser's proposals have not led to an abandonment of the Bern conference.

**CAPTURED CLIFF DWELLERS.**

Lieutenant Schwatka's Band See Strange Sights in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The band of cliff dwellers, which Lieutenant Schwatka brought from Mexico, are quartered on the twelfth floor of the Owens block in this city. They are the special charges of Lieutenant Schwatka, who made an expedition to Mexico last October to study the habits and customs of the dwellers of cliffs and caves in that country.

Schwatka was the first white man to make any of those people known, and he little thought when he went among them that they would be successful in bringing a consignment to this country.

During the winter spent in the region of the north pole the Lieutenant studied the habits of the Eskimau, whom he thought the shyest of savages, but he now admits that the natives of the far North are greased lightning, as compared with the specimens from Old Mexico to which he is now comparing them.

There are eleven in the party. Of the eleven three are women and one is a girl baby, with lungs like boiler iron and skin with an outer covering of dirt fully an inch thick. In fact, the entire exhibit about the same amount of cleanliness. Describing the outfit in all of the question, unless it can be done in the language they speak.

The peaks and canyons of the Sierra Madre Mountains are not in the habit of furnishing clothing for the barbarians who inhabit them, and nothing can induce Schwatka's pets to wear anything more than tattered blankets to hide their bodies and chunks of rough leather to protect their feet from the nails and cobblestones of civilization.

Just what use they have for foot-gear is a puzzle, for their feet are so small and short of petrified mud, iron and slivers, compared with which the feet of an elephant is pink and satin.

The Lieutenant is assisted in the management of his cliff-dwellers by a young American who talks to Mesa in Spanish. Mesa is about one-eighth Mexican and was "sub-governor" or Alderman of the First Ward in his native diggings. Mrs. Mesa is with him.

How many of the men were left behind is not bulletined. "Which are the men and which are the women," is a question which troubled those who were permitted to see them on the long ride from the mountains.

There are many funny stories told of their trip through the white man's country. The first scare the dwellers got was a mile or two back of the town of Chihuahua, Mexico. A rest had been ordered at the foot of the hill, and while squatted there the electric lights of the town were turned on. So was the fright of Schwatka's hearthens, who turned tail and fled to the city.

Smart action was taken and the frightened runaways were caught and hitched to stakes. They had worshipped the sun, but were "agila" the electric devil.

Fort Bliss the natives were taken to target-practice. A Gatling gun was brought forth and its mouth turned toward "Old Sol." Several charges were fired into his back, and the poor fellows immediately fell flat on their backs. This was a new deal. A Gatling gun talking with their god! Schwatka had much trouble in keeping the band together. Three separate

## WHITE HOUSE GOSSIP.

SECRETARIES BLAINE AND TRACY ATTEND THE CABINET.

Pardons and Commutations by the Executive—Advisers in the Department Adjacent to the President's Home—Leaves of Absence.

An atmosphere of dullness pervaded the halls in the up-town Departments to-day. The only showing of material amount of life was at the White House, and more than the usual number of callers to see the Chief Executive presented their cards to Chesterfield Charles Henderson, the most prominent were Senators Stockbridge, Jones of Arkansas, Platt, Chandler and Moody. Congressmen who called to pay their respects and satiate their curiosity of the President's movements were: Henderson of Illinois, Stanley of Kentucky, Struble of Iowa, Wilson of Kentucky, Dorsey, Hill, Owen, Yoder, Spooner, Lawler, and E. H. Redford and wife of Newark, N. J.; Washington and Post.

Assistant Secretary Pruden, with his usual amount of urbanity, spread open a very formidable-looking book before the young representatives from the various States, which contained the signatures of President Harrison opposite short inscriptions headed "Pardons and Commutations." According to the big book, Lewis Williams, of Arkansas, who has been imprisoned for dispensing backwoods whisky without permission from the Government and sentenced, in November, 1889, to three years' imprisonment under the "Pardon" head, and now Lewis can vote once more.

L. Sanders, another Arkansas traveler, sold some of the same kind of whisky, and followed Lewis to jail just one month later, but his whisky was good from all accounts and his reputation was not bad, and in view of the statements submitted to the President by United States District Attorney and of recommendations of Judge Caldwell, who sentenced him, Sanders has been pardoned.

George A. Killam violated the postal laws of Colorado last July and was sentenced to a year at rock-breaking. He has worked hard since his sentence, and has cracked a large number of rocks, and the President has commuted his sentence to nine months.

Samuel Hopkins did worse than selling free whisky or violating the postal laws. He forged a friend's name in Texas. Hopkins was said to be an underwriter at one time, but he wanted to be a check writer also, and he was sent to prison for five years for his enterprising spirit. He was pardoned, and is now back in Texas, and because of this fact the President knocked off two years of his sentence.

For the first time in several weeks the entire Cabinet met together at the White House. Secretary Tracy said that the sooner he gets back to active work his mental and physical condition will materially improve. He began to-day with the meeting of the Cabinet.

The only real excitement around the Treasury building occurred on Fifteenth street. A gentleman resembling in a marked degree Congressman Amos J. Cummings was spinning along down the sidewalk when he collided with James G. Blaine, Jr.'s big yellow mastiff dog. Both dog and rider yelled.

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Notwithstanding his absence, leave of absence was granted to Lieutenant Charles O. Allihane, from the Naval Station, New London, for six months, beginning February 13, and Lieutenant V. S. Felson, on duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, for four months, beginning March 1.

Probably the happiest looking man in the building to-day was Chief Clerk of the State Department, J. Fenner Lee. The President nominated him for the Secretary of the Legation at Rio Janeiro, and he expected to be confirmed by the Senate. In consequence Mr. Lee was as happy as a green bay tree.

In the War Department the only thing bearing on newness was the leave of absence granted heretofore to Lieutenant J. H. Stevens of the Twenty-third Infantry, extended two months. Major L. Y. Loring was also allowed to remain away from duty two months longer on account of his certified inability.

The opening of the Carnegie Free Library Building at Allegheny City, Pa., has been postponed until Wednesday, the 16th instant. This postponement will enable President Harrison to be present.

**ALL IN A SINGLE ROOM.**

A North Carolina Family of Twenty-Eight Who Live in One Apartment.

In the western part of North Carolina, about seven miles west of Hot Springs, a St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent has discovered a family by the name of Brooks. It is a very interesting one, and many a visitor to the city of Hot Springs has heard of it with curiosity aroused by stories of this family that they have hired teams and driven seven miles to the Brooks residence. This consists of a little, low house, in the unexcited district, and is occupied by father, mother and twenty exceptionally handsome children.

Every one is a blonde, with golden-yellow hair and peachy complexion, and as ignorant, wild and untamed as they are beautiful. In addition to the above family proper the two older children and the other has three children and a husband. Both of these little families are living with the three kids at home, making in all a family of twenty-eight when none are missing.

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When the day is good to look upon this is the principal diet; now and then they have a change, but it is of the same plain, cheap order. They are all healthy and robust, knowing nothing of sickness-keepers.

**Advice to Mothers.**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and it is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

## POPULAR MEN IN TOWN.

FAMILIAR FACES OF THE NATION AT THE BIG HOTELS.

Morris Schlusinger, 112 North Washington, at the Willa. What the Effect of Reed's Runings Will Be on the Elections.

A man who now has his grip on many of the larger iron mines of the Northwest and is reaching out for more, was to be seen in conference with a number of friends in the rotunda at Willard's last night. It was Morris Schlusinger of Milwaukee, Wis., who is at the head of a syndicate composed of Holland and German capitalists and several of our American Standard Oil princes. This syndicate has about closed negotiations for the purchase of six large dividend-paying and heavy-producing properties in the Gogebic range. Most of the valuable paying mines in the Menominee and Marquette ranges are in the possession of this combination. Mr. Schlusinger is a very plain and unassuming man, and the immense fortune which he has accumulated within a very few years does not make him carry his head any higher than when a merchant with limited means in the beer-producing metropolis of the Northwest.

"Both Julius Caesar Burrows and Congressman Belknap are beginning to feel that it is to be set down on the Administration," said a Michigan banker at Welcker's last evening. "There is no prospect that the latter's man will be appointed postmaster of Grand Rapids, and now Julius Caesar has been asked to resign his office, and the affairs described in the mail-bag repair shop shows one aspect of it. Would those people remain there if they were not held by claims stronger than those of steel?"

This slavery I would abolish. Is this the only remedy in this case is to make it possible for those people to find remunerative employment elsewhere. Then the officials will have to treat the employees right or else their work will go undone.

My argument does not justify slavery. I recognize the existence to-day of a slavery more intense, more disastrous, more terrible than chattel slavery ever was, and the state of affairs described in the mail-bag repair shop shows one aspect of it. Would those people remain there if they were not held by claims stronger than those of steel?"

This slavery I would abolish. Is this the only remedy in this case is to make it possible for those people to find remunerative employment elsewhere. Then the officials will have to treat the employees right or else their work will go undone.

The ultimate effect of all efforts to relieve those who are the worst sufferers is merely to shift the burden to others who are not so able to bear it, and confirm the evil. This is true of all forms of charity. Help a poor person and you tend to develop a beggar. Start a wood-yard and you throw others out of employment. Build improved dwellings for the poor and they will be filled by economical people who are looking for cheaper prices. Start a soup-house and those who work hard for their wages will stop working. Educate some and the best educated will have more ability to walk over the shoulders of those below them. Raise the general standard of intelligence and wages will not increase, but the monopolists will get more. Exceptional manual training will give an advantage to its possessors that will help them to keep others down; but if all become experts at some form or other of production wages will be stationary, or fall, while profits of the monopolists will be greater.

There is but one remedy, and that is to increase wages (not some wages, but all wages) to the point of independence. Wages are low because laborers are cut off from opportunities to produce wealth. All wealth is taken from land, and the fence that bars them out of these opportunities is the monopoly of land. If the fence is to be broken up the land monopoly. This cannot be done by restrictive legislation. For reasons obvious to one who will think it out, a tax on the value of land cannot be shifted by the owner. That is, he cannot increase the price or rent of his land by reason of the tax imposed on him. On the contrary, the effect of an increased tax to reduce the price. If the whole of ground (or rental value) were taken in taxation the selling price would be reduced to its present speculative attitude to a point which would reflect the actual difference in value over the poorest land in use. Just in proportion, then, as the burdens of taxation on the value of land were increased would it become more easily accessible to the point of absorbing the full rental value, it would not be necessary to give any price in return for the land, and the result would be, and all labor would then have to land. As a laborer with a small capital could then enter upon the production of wealth, from which he is now fenced out because of the lack of sufficient capital, an immense impetus would be given to production, and a demand for labor would set in, stopping competition among laborers as laborers succeeded in securing employment, and labor become scarce, creating competition among employers for laborers, and thus wages would finally reach a point where the laborer would get all his labor produced, leaving to the capitalist only a proper interest and the landlord economic rent.

**INCREASE WAGES.**

Editor Critic: In reply to your editorial in yesterday's issue I have to state that I do not "wish the Government to intensify its cruelty in order that people still more miserable than the present employees may find a chance to work." Neither am I "against reform in the treatment of the present employees of the Government." But I do deny that any real or adequate benefit to those who now suffer can ever be accomplished on the lines which the Government is working, for the reason, as stated, that if those places are made more attractive those who now suffer will be forced out by others who have influence. This is a fact that the Government has been careful not to dispute. The only real remedy in this case is to make it possible for those people to find remunerative employment elsewhere. Then the officials will have to treat the employees right or else their work will go undone.

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**THE GENTLE MAJORITY.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—Official returns from every precinct but one give Scott (Gentle), for mayor, 1,240, and Clewton (Mormon) 1,240. The official result will increase Scott's majority to 820.

**Death of the Hungarian King.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 11.—John Kossek, the so-called "Hungarian King," was instantly killed last night by being thrown from his buggy while driving in this city.

**Suing the District for \$20,000.**

H. B. Howes has sued the District for \$20,000 damages for injuries sustained in falling from a car on the Twenty-eighth street on September 29.

**President Cowardin Dead.**

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11.—President Cowardin, of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, died to-day, aged 72.

**Prices of Stocks Fluctuate.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Money closed off at 3/64 per cent. Exchange dull and weak at 454/488; actual rates 482/60 and 483 for to-day and 480/487 for demand.

Governments' gold: currency 9/4, 1/16 bid; coupon, 1/32 bid; 4 1/2's, coupon, 1/64 bid.

The stock market this morning was extremely quiet, and, as a rule, fluctuated with a very narrow range.

In the first hour prices were generally strong and advanced with but little interruption throughout the hour. Prices at 11 o'clock were 2 to 1/2 per cent. higher than they were at 10 o'clock, and the latter rise was due to do it, though, and because of this fact the President knocked off two years of his sentence.

For the first time in several weeks the entire Cabinet met together at the White House. Secretary Tracy said that the sooner he gets back to active work his mental and physical condition will materially improve. He began to-day with the meeting of the Cabinet.

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## PATENT-OFFICE NEEDS.

INCREASE OF FORCE AND A NEW LABORATORY WANTED.

Thirty Additional Rooms Necessary—\$238,000 in Fees Over Expenses, and Yet the Inventor's Mecca Has Cramped Quarters.

Patent Office Commissioner C. E. Mitchell is following in the footsteps of his predecessors. He wants additional space, an increase in the force of employees and a new laboratory. Commissioner Mitchell is following in the footsteps of his predecessors. He wants additional space, an increase in the force of employees and a new laboratory. Commissioner Mitchell is following in the footsteps of his predecessors. He wants additional space, an increase in the force of employees and a new laboratory.

Commissioner Mitchell claims that from the consideration of the fact that inventors and persons interested in inventions have, during the past year, paid into the Treasury of the United States more than \$238,000 over and above the current expenses of the Patent Office. He thinks that this sum, instead of being allowed to remain idle, should be appropriated for the pressing needs of the Department.

Commissioner Mitchell stated to-day to a Currier man that the present situation of the Patent Office is most deplorable. Instead of its being crowded into a corner of the big building which bears its name, he said, it should be dispensed with as ample facilities as any Department in Washington. "This subject," said the Commissioner, "which I have directed the attention of Congress to, is one in which the deepest interest is felt by inventors and by a large portion of the American people who are directly and indirectly interested in inventions. There is a widespread feeling that the largest and most important of the expenses should be devoted to affording facilities for the conduct of the business of the office. To make the Department one for the people to feel proud of, at least thirty additional rooms are necessary.

"Not only is the space available for the general business of the office insufficient, but in some directions its functions are practically suspended for want of room and facilities whereby to conduct them. A laboratory in connection with the office is absolutely essential to insure the best results. An inconsiderable sum would secure the necessary apparatus and appliances for the chemical, electrical and other experiments and investigations that are being continually urged by applicants for patents, and that under the present position of things cannot be dispensed with any degree of facility.

"As to the working force of the Department, while it is not to any alarming extent inadequate, it is insufficient to carry on the business in a proper way. The comparatively satisfactory condition of the work has been brought about by the almost heroic efforts on the part of the examining corps. Considerable sums would be required for the purchase of new apparatus, and the matter has been laid before that honorable body just as it stands, the requests will be granted."

**Rheumatism,**

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectively cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poison is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatism, I was unable to walk with great comfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I at once decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to say that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with influenza, rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, and with a general ailment, being disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength, and soon recovered my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashville, Tenn.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 61¢ six bottles, \$5. Worth 85¢ a bottle.

**BRIGGS' HEADACHE TROCHES.**

FOR SICK HEADACHE.

IN ITS NERVOUS, BILIOUS OR CONGESTIVE FORMS.

AT 30 CENTS A POUND.

And Every Other Variety of CHOICEST TEAS.

At Extremely Low Prices.

**N. W. BURCHELL,**

1325 F STREET.

**PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

Sold by all Druggists or sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

**BRIGGS' MEDICINE CO.,**

ELIZABETH, N. J.

**EDWARD F. DROOP**

925 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Calls attention to his large stock of

**STEINWAY**

Grand, Upright and Square

Special attention to purchasers is invited to

"NEW ARTISTIC STYLES,"

Finished in designs of "HIGHEST DECORATIVE ART."

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